"The Ridgely Family Business"

Lesson Designer: Becky Palmisano **Modifications/Editing:** Wendy Schanberger

Course/Grade Level: Upper Elementary US History/Fourth Grade

Unit(s): Maryland History/Economics

Duration of Lesson: 1-2 Class Periods

Title of Lesson: "The Ridgely Family Business"

Outcomes: At the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Explain the role of servants and slaves in the building of an economic system in Maryland.
- Identify natural, human and capital resources used for economic development in Maryland.
- Describe how scarcity of resources impacts an economic system.

VSC Objective Alignment:

Grade 4:

- 1. Objective 5.A.1 Analyze the chronology and significance of key historical events leading to early settlement in Maryland.
 - c. Describe the establishment of slavery and how it shaped life in Maryland.
- 2. Objective 4.B.1 Describe the types of economic systems in Maryland.
 - Give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Maryland during different historical periods.
- 3. Objective 4.A.2 Explain how limited economic resources are used to produce goods and services to satisfy economic wants in Maryland.
 - a. Describe how scarcity and the availability of economic resources determine what is produced and the effects on consumers.
- 4. Objective 2.B.1 Analyze how Maryland society was influenced by the contributions of people and groups.
 - b. Describe the contributions of individuals and groups.
- 5. Objective 2.B.2 Describe cultural characteristics of carious groups of people in Maryland.
 - a. Describe the similarities and differences of religious, ethnic, and economic groups in colonial and contemporary times.

Primary Source Annotation:

- 1A: Rebecca Palmisano. Photograph of Hampton Corn Field (2008). Personal Collection, Baltimore, MD.
- 1B: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Cattle Catalogue (1882). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archive, Baltimore, MD.
- 1C: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Mary the Servant (1890). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archive, Baltimore, MD.
- 1D: Hampton National Historic Site. List of British Prisoners of War (1782). Hampton National Historic Site Electronic Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 1E: Hampton National Historic Site. Inventory of Tools (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 1F: Rebecca Palmisano. Photograph of Dairy Churn (2008). Personal Collection, Baltimore, MD.
- 2A: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Turkeys (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 2B: Hampton National Historic Site. Cow Advertisement (1874). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 2C: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Boys on Lumber (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 2D: Hampton National Historic Site. Runaway Servant Ad (1800). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 2E: Hampton National Historic Site. Inventory of Tools (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 2F: Rebecca Palmisano. Photograph of Working the Furnace Replica (2008). Personal Collection, Baltimore, MD.
- 3A: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Hay Bailers (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 3B: Hampton National Historic Site. Cattle Inventory Notes (1858). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 3C: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Charles Ridgely (1770). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 3D: Hampton National Historic Site. Hampton Escapees Roster (1763). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 3E: Hampton National Historic Site. Inventory of Tools (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 3F: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of The Mill (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 4A: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Apple Picking (1900). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 4B: Hampton National Historic Site. Dairy Invoice (1822). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 4C: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Dairy Farmer (1930). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 4D: Hampton National Historic Site. Runaway Slave Ad (1818). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 4E: Hampton National Historic Site. Inventory of Tools (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.

- 4F: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Horse and Carriage (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 5A: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Pig Iron Bars (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 5B: Hampton National Historic Site. Dairy Invoice (1822). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 5C: Hampton National Historic Site. Photograph of Free Laborer (1897). Hampton National Historic Site Digital Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 5D: Hampton National Historic Site. Copy of Indenture Paper (1783). Hampton National Historic Park Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 5E: Hampton National Historic Site. Inventory of Tools (date unknown). Hampton National Historic Site Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- 5F: Rebecca Palmisano. Photograph of Hampton at Work Drawing (2008). Personal Collection, Baltimore, MD.

Teacher Resources:

Teachers can review the history of the Ridgely family and Hampton Mansion by visiting http://www.nps.gov/hamp/ or reading "Images of America: Hampton National Historic Site" available at Enoch Pratt Library. Tours are available free of charge and offered on the hour, 7 days a week, 9:00am-5:00pm (Call to confirm before visiting.)

Materials:

- Five Envelope Packets each containing corresponding primary sources A-F.
- Copies of Resource Sheet 1 (Historian Brainstorm Sheet)
- Copies of Resource Sheet 2 (Resource Classification Sheet)
- Digital Images to use for class review
- Chart Paper for class lists
- Magnifying glasses
- Poster or Photo Example to Analyze together (on any topic)

General Procedures

Motivation:

Tell students that they are historians! Discuss the job of a historian and how his/her job differs from an archaeologist or other social scientist. (This should be connected to a prior geography unit). Tell students to imagine that local archaeologists recently uncovered an old wooden trunk that contained well-preserved photographs, documents and other artifacts at a land site in Baltimore County. Explain that the students' job today is to examine photographs of these artifacts to interpret what the culture was like at this site.

Explain that the artifacts range in dates from 1764 – 1930. Review some significant events that took place during this time period. These events could include the signing of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, American Revolution, War of 1812, inventions of new technology, slavery, and the Civil War. If you maintain a class timeline, refer to it or provide students with a timeline for reference. Have students hypothesize about what types of artifacts may have been in the trunk (i.e. a picture of slaves working in a field).

Guided and Individual Practice:

Review with students the definition of culture (how a group of people live). Discuss how culture includes what people did similarly, what they ate, what jobs they had, how they lived, and more. Use an example of a recently studied culture such as Native Americans . Have students generate a list of details about the sample culture to ensure that students understand the definition.

Divide the class into 5 groups. Each group will receive one of the primary source envelope packets. Explain that each packet contains reproductions -- primarily pictures and documents -- of the artifacts found at the site. Provide each student with a copy of Resource Sheet 1 and read through the directions. Explain that students may work in partners or groups in order to draw conclusions about the culture of the people living at this site. Feel free to provide each group with magnifying glasses so that they can inspect the artifacts more thoroughly.

Model an example using the "Inventory of Tools" page in any of the envelope packets. Each envelope packet contains this source, however each group's document is slightly different. Use the magnifying glass, and point out what you feel is an important indicator of culture from this document. Point out similarities and differences amongst their individual pages. (All are about tools, however, the tools cited are different.) Allow students 20 minutes to examine their collections.

As a class, create a large brainstorm list about what they saw. Ask:

Who lived there?
What did they do for work?
What did they do for fun?
What was the land like?
What did you see in the pictures?

Tell the students these artifacts are from the Hampton Mansion site. Explain that the Hampton Mansion was built in the late 1700's, and use a local map to point out the location of the mansion. Using the "History and Culture" page at the Hampton website, share the brief story about the background surrounding the Hampton Mansion and discuss the family that owned the plantation, the Ridgely's. Tell students that the Ridgely family had a business on their plantation. Have students make predictions about the Ridgely family business. (The Ridgely family worked in iron production, agriculture, and investments.)

Discuss that in order to run a successful business one needs to have three types of resources. Introduce and define the terms together - human, natural and capital. (You may refer to the Economics Unit in the *Maryland Adventure* textbook for more readings on productive resources.) Explain that human resources are the people needed to run a business. Natural resources are the products one finds in nature to make goods or services. Capital resources are the tools or machinery needed to produce the goods or services. Provide an example such as a snowball stand. The human resource would be the person making the snowballs. The natural resource would be the water that is needed to make the ice or the wood needed to build the stand. The capital resource would be the ice crusher machine or the cash register.

Have students go back to their envelope packets. Students should look for specific examples of human, natural and capital resources needed to build and run the Ridgely family business. Hand out Resource Sheet 2 and review the directions. Allow students 20 minutes to complete their Resource Sheet in groups. Circulate amongst the groups to be sure they are on track, and assist with interpreting documents/images as needed.

Using three large pieces of chart paper labeled "Human Resources", "Capital Resources" and "Natural Resources," have students share information they gathered for each category. Have students star a specific resource that they feel was most important to the Ridgely business.

Exit/Closure:

Ask students to explain what might happen if one of the resources or categories was not available. How might this affect the business?

Assessment:

Walk through several of the images from the Hampton Mansion by using transparencies or original images. Tell the story of the Hampton plantation and how the family had to use natural, human and capital resources to develop the Ridgley family business. Share with students that the Ridgely's had to make changes as society changed in order to keep the mansion and the plantation. Ask students to tell or illustrate what might happen to the Ridgley plantation in the event of war, natural disaster, abolishment of slavery or other significant event that we identified on our timeline at the start of the lesson.

Thoughtful Application:

Students will be using a variety of primary sources. Use this opportunity to discuss what primary sources are and how they are relevant to historical research. Remind students that reading primary sources can sometimes be difficult because of age, or writing style, or dialect. Discuss the appropriateness of language use (specifically words that are not used in today's society). Help students understand that these documents were written a long time ago and that certain language would not be appropriate today.

Extension Activities:

- Visit the Hampton National Historic Park for guided tours on the history of the mansion and grounds.
- Use primary sources to create a timeline. Have students predict which photos or documents occurred during what time.
- Students develop their own business plan and identify the capital, human or natural resources needed to be successful.
- Students further explore concept of scarcity by drawing a picture that shows how some of our natural resources (trees, water, oysters, etc) are at risk. Tie this into the geography unit.
- Read excerpts from the Hampton Diary (available on Hampton's website). Write a diary entry as if you were the young Ridgely girl. Describe your day. Discuss how social classes differed.
- Create a trading game like "Pit" where student create sets of cards focusing on Maryland resources (ore, tobacco, wheat, oysters, coal)
- Computer extension: Complete the Maryland Roots Thinkport Activity online. Participate in an archeological dig, or build your own plantation.

Attached Resource Sheets:

Source Packet 1

Source Packet 2

Source Packet 3

Source Packet 4 (less reading)

Source Packet 5 (less reading)

Resource Sheet 1

Resource Sheet 2

Historian Brainstorm

Name:						Date:
Group Number:	1	2	3	4	5	
Use your magn	ifying oup r	glasses number.	s and b . Circle	rains to e this n	o find c umber	elope of artifacts, images and photographs found at a historic Baltimore County site. clues about this land and the people who lived there. Each page is numbered. The above. The letter identifies each source in the envelope. There are six sources in all. at least THREE clues about the culture from each document.
Source A						
Source B						
Source C						
Source D						

Source E			
Source F			

Classification of Resources

Your job NOW is to identify characteristics of the Ridgely family business. Identify and classify the items you see or read about as natural, human or capital resources. Use the chart below to classify your clues! Remember...

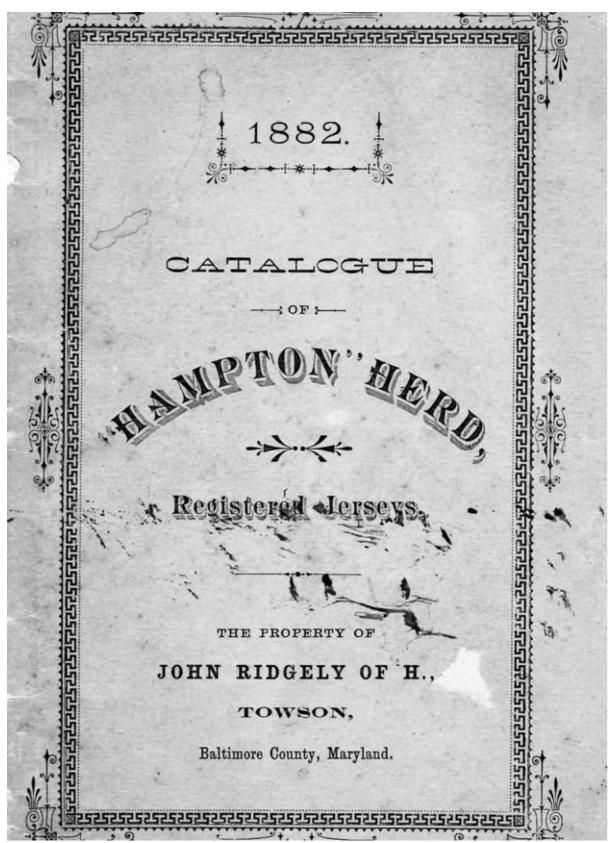
- Human Resources are the people that make the business run!
- Natural Resources are those things that you find in nature that you need to make your goods!
- Capital Resources are the tools, supplies or machines that you need to run your business!

FINISHED EARLY?

You want to start your own business! What kind of business would you start? What human, natural and capital resources would you need to make sure that you business is successful? After you create your business plan, make a poster that markets your business!



SOURCE 1A



SOURCE 1B



British Prisoners of War 1782

Extracted from two documents, dated August 1782, in H of R M4673 is the following list of British prisoners of war in 1782 who were issued tools, etc. and were apparently intended for work at the forge and/or furnace. Two letters, from MHS MS. 692 (4428) pertain to the matter. In the first, dated September 1782, Samuel Chase informs Capt. Ridgely that Congress has demanded that prisoners of war be returned but notes that others might possibly be forthcoming from among Burgoyne's men. The second letter, dated February 1783 and from George Gibson (identified in Chase's letter as Col. Gibson), states that the 'Minister of War' commands that POW's be returned and that none be 'permitted to be absent' unless a security of L100 is paid as well as L4 monthly for each. It would appear that the prisoners of war were of limited use to Ridgely and his enterprises.

August 5, 1782:

Bouchanan, Alex.

Campbell, Murdogh

Davison, Alex

Donald, Archy?

Fraiser, Mrs?

Fraiser, Alex

Gilles, William

Hughes, Thos.

Leadbeator, James

Lewis, George

Littes?, John

McAuly, Dunkin

McCleary, Daniel

McCloude, Murdogh

McCloude, John

McClure, Alex

McDonald, Angus

McGilvneny, Alex

McGilvneny, Hugh

McKinnon, Hugh

McKinnon, Hugh Jr.

McKinnon, Donald

McLane, Roary

McLane, John

Miles, Corp?

Morrison, John

Mullroy, John

Nerch?, John

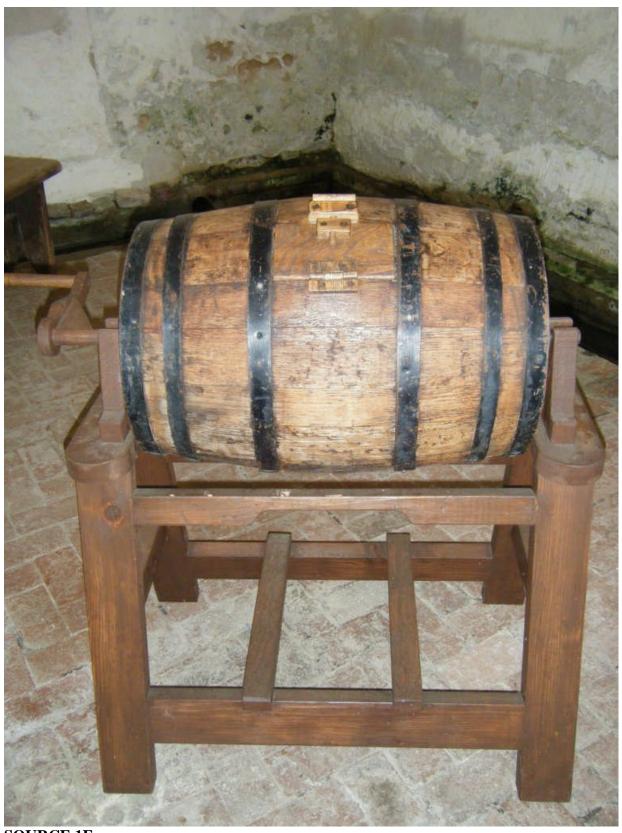
Rankin, John

Rogers, James

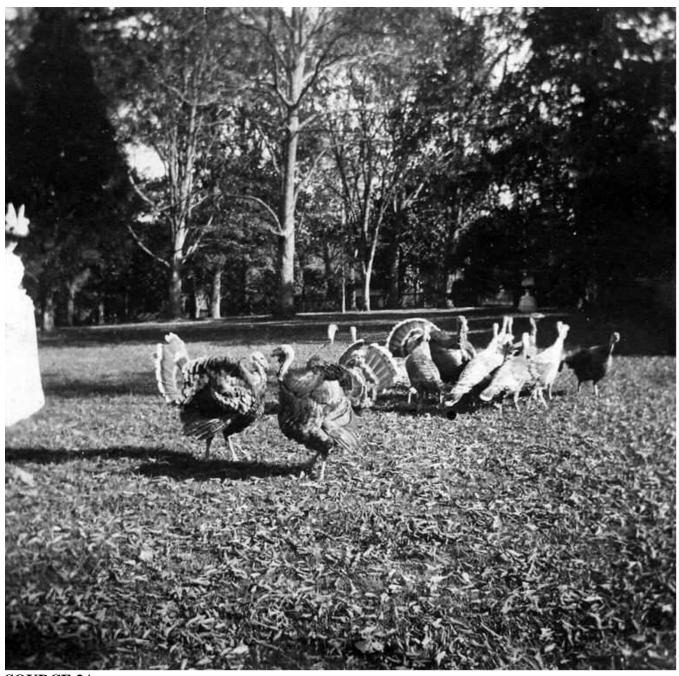
Doggere Mre?

SOURCE 1D

SOURCE 1E



SOURCE 1F



SOURCE 2A

A Valuable Milch Cow.—Thomas M. Wolfe, Esq., of this city, is the owner of one of the finest cows in this vicinity. She is of what is known as the Jersey or Alderney breed of cows, and was purchased by Mr. Wolfe from the celebrated herd of Jno. Ridgley, Esq., of Hampton. Her pedigree is as follows: Ragweed, bred by John Ridgley, Esq., of Hampton, No. 4502, American Jersey Herd Book, calendared October 16th, 1874, sire Orange Peel, No. 864, A. J. H. B., imported by C. Ridgley, of Hampton, dam Horse Shoe, No. 1260, A. J. H. B. A recent experiment of the butter producing qualities of this cow made by Mr. Wolf shows that this valuable animal produced 142 pounds of butter in one week. In that time she gave in two milkings each day upon an average, nearly 44 gallons of milk per day, which produced 4½ gallons of cream a week, weighing 44 pounds. At the time of the trial Ragweed was fed upon dry feed. It is estimated by competent judges that when in pasture she will have to be milked three times a day, and will produce at least twenty pounds of butter a week. Ragweed is the dam of four heifer calves.

SOURCE 2B



SOURCE 2C



TRANSCRIPTION OF SOURCE:

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Thirty-five Dollar Reward.

RAN-AWAY this morning, from the subscriber, a German servant, named *John Bergmann*, of Elberfeldt, in Germany; is about 24 (?) years old, five feet seven inches high; yellow hair tied; grey eyes; white eye brows, long nose, small mouth. Had on when he went away, a grey coat, with metal buttons, grey pantaloons and half-boots, a grey hat, and white waistcoat — He speaks very little English. Whoever takes up Said run-away and secures him in gaol (jail) in this county, shall have *twenty-five dollars*, and if out of this county, the above reward of *thirty-five dollars*, by

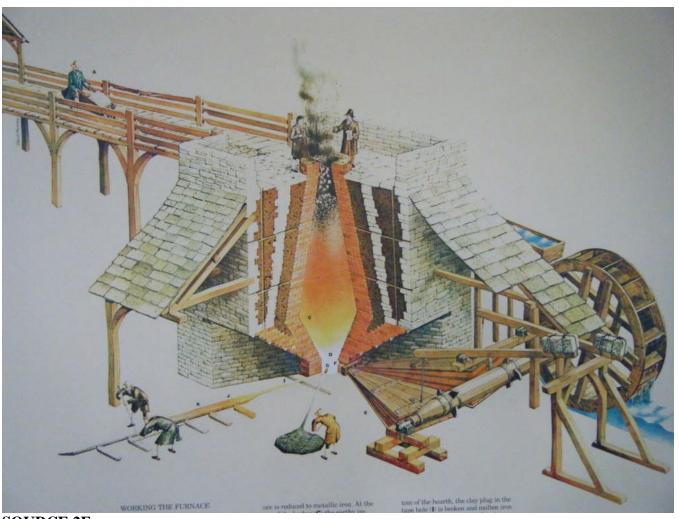
ALEXANDER KAMINSKY.

Also went away

A Billiard Keeper, of A. Kaminsky, by the name of John Bergmann, a German, who speaks some English, about 26 years of age, five feet six inches high; had a pale complexion, brown hair tied; a stout well built fellow; walks a little stooped. Had on when he went away, a blue hat, white pantaloons and half-boot. This man has left several debts behind, and is supposed to be the leader of the other. May 23

SOURCE 2D

SOURCE 2E



SOURCE 2F



SOURCE 3B

Sold { Dairy out of Caroline { by Comus(?) (HB) 1259

"Bud" out of Grace by Sam (color light yellow with white spots on back) calved a heifer calf. July 12th 1869 Bud was calved June 27th 1867

"Acorn" out of Lydia by Sam (HB) 1258 (color dark on the sides + sides of head + white shield in forehead) dropped heifer calf calved ^ in August 1869
Acorn was calved May 17th 1867

"Maple" out of Ann (color all light fawn black tail) lost her calf was calved April 1st 1867

"Walnut" out of Betty by Sam dark fawn, a little white on flank, black tail calved April 5th 1868. (H.B. 1262)

Horse Shoe out of Ann by (HB) 1260 Sam, color light fawn with white horse shoe mark. Calved February 14th 1868.



Some Hampton Escapees

Almost all escapees from service at Hampton before 1790 are identifiable as white indentured servants. This includes a group of seven who are described only as 'servants' and who were apprehended in Pennsylvania (1127, Box 1, letter of 2/16/87) in 1787. A few exceptions to the rule that most escapees before 1790 were white are listed below. By 1790, all escapees except two are identified as 'Negroes.' Most of the notices of escaped slaves in Ridgely documents are for payment of rewards or jail charges for those who obviously were caught. One interesting exception is a note releasing from confinement Negro Jacob, committed as a runaway, but found to belong to Capt. Ridgely and apparently away on his business(692, Reel 4, 2/8/1790).

Listed below are the recorded escapes from Hampton from 1763, with columns noting whether an advertisement for the escapee was published or circulated, whether the slave was caught, and finally whether the slave appears again in the record, i.e., whether the slave was integrated back into the system. Much of the data for Governor Ridgely is drawn from lists of shoes given out, and most of that for John Ridgely from lists of clothes provided. Other accounts, ledgers, daybooks, etc. have provided some information. There is also a great deal of material about unnamed escapees—payments for rewards, for ropes, jail fees, etc.— which cannot be tied to individual slaves and is not included here.

It is obvious that more of the Governor's escapees were reintegrated into society than were John's. This needs a closer look. I have also sensed that getting new shoes from the Governor is tied in chronologically with escaping. Not that a pair of new shoes meant escape, but that escaping was usually accomplished just after the issuing of shoes. This might be tested. I have found no single neident in which outside help in escaping was evident, except for Henry Jackson who apparently was the son of a free man in Baltimore. Another case, the search in Pennsylvania in 1863 for a slave, John Hawkins, who escaped in 1844 is interesting, showing the long memories of masters, and needs study. The effectiveness of the owners' intelligence system is demonstrated a number of times. Slave Isaac escaped in 1831, for example, and John Ridgely noted in an affidavit that he 'is now or was lately in the service or employment of some inhabitant of Abbotsville. Pennsylvania.

Worthy of notice, too, is the preponderance of males among escapees. The escapes of only two women before the governor's death in 1828 are noted with another disappearing by the time an inventory could be taken of the governor's holdings. During John Ridgely's period six women ran away (including two of the anonymous eight listed for 1853.) Over these same years, the disappearance of at least seventy-nine men is noted as well as two children of unknown sex. Another important fact is that trouble or dislocation at some part of Hampton prompted flight. Several examples are the years when the Governor's attention was diverted to Annapolis, when he died and his estate was in flux, when the John Ridgelys went abroad and finally, and most obviously, with the coming of the Civil War. The last escapee, George Humphreys is listed as caught and working again, some months after he had been taken for service in the Union Army and just some months before the slave institution died in Maryland.

R. Kent Lancaster

SOURCE 3D Page 1

Name	escaped	adverti- ment?	caught?	appears again?
Furnace Dick	1763	yes	?	?
Jack called Jack Guttrich	1777	prob	prob	?
Mulatto Penny (male)	1778	yes	?	?
Mulatto Jem	1781	yes	?	?
Spencer	1781, 1786	yes	once at least	once at least
Dorset	1784	yes	?	?
Pugg and child	1788	yes	?	?
Jacob	1790	? .	yes	yes
Bateman	1791	yes	yes	yes
Mullatto Jack	1795	yes	?	Yes
Tom	1796	?	Yes	yes
Pratt alias Bartholomew	1804	?	?	?
Daniel & other Negroes	1808	?	Yes	probably
Hall	1810	?	Yes	?
Piero	1810	yes	yes	yes
Enoch	1811	?	Yes	yes
Ned	1812	?	Yes	?
Harford Harry	1814	?	Yes	yes
Terry	1815	yes	yes	?
Betty	1815	?	Yes	?
Moses	1815	?	Yes	?
Young Sam	1816	yes	Yes	?
George	1816	?	Yes	yes
Harry	1816	?	Yes	yes, prob.?
George, Hagar's	1816	?	Yes	?
Jack,Dorsey's	1817	?	Yes	?
Godfrey	1817	?	Yes	yes
Sam	1817?	Yes	Yes	yes
Amy's Henry	1818	yes	?	?
Charles, Catey's	1818	?	Yes	?
Seye Robertson	1818	Yes	?	?
Henry, Amey's	1819	?	Yes	yes
Charles, Catey's	1819	yes	?	yes
Hopkins George	1821	?	Yes	?
Anny	1829	?	No	?
12 Negro men	ca 1829	yes?	Yes	yes
Meads, Robert	ca 1829	?	Yes	yes
Ashburn,Godfrey	ca 1829	?	Yes	yes
Howard,Sam	ca 1829	?	Yes	yes
Argabus	4/30		reward paid	во
saac	1831	?	?	?*

SOURCE 3D Page 2

George	gone 37	no	?	No	
Daniel	gone 40	no	?	No	
Henry	gone 40	yes	?	No	
Frisby, Jim	gone 44	?	Yes	No	
Hawkins, John	gone 44	yes,'45	?*	No**	
Matthews Dick	gone 44	?	?	No	
Matthews, Bill	1844, 62?	yes 62	?	No	
Patterson, John	gone 44	?	?	No	
Jones, Davy	1846	yes	?	No	
Kyle, John	1846	yes	?	No	
Posey, Rebecca	1852	yes	?	No	
Jones, Henry	1853	yes	?	No	
Eight slaves	1853	?	Yes	?	
Aleck, Milly's	1858	yes	?	No	
Buckingham Charles	1860?	?	?	No	
Horner, Josh	1861	yes	?	No	
Jackson, Henry	1861	?	?	No	
Pratt, Alice	1863	?	?	No	
Pratt, Agnes	1863	?	?	No	
Rachel & hus.Tom	1863	?	Yes	No	
Tom & wife Rache	1 1863	?	Yes	No	
George Humphreys	6/1864	?	Yes	Yes ***	

^{*}Isaac, MHS 692, reel 14.

The following entry shows the extent of the search in some cases and certainly illustrates the interest of the master in pursuing runaways. Caple was manager of the furnace.

(Hall of Records 4690, 1815):

May 4, By Willm. Caple for amt. of Shff of Harford Cn Acct. for Negro Jerry taking up Jail fees, etc. \$59.40

By Do. For Handbills & Expences after Jerry to York, Ellicots Mills & Bellair & C. Dorseys Exps. To Black Horse Tavern after Do. \$4.70

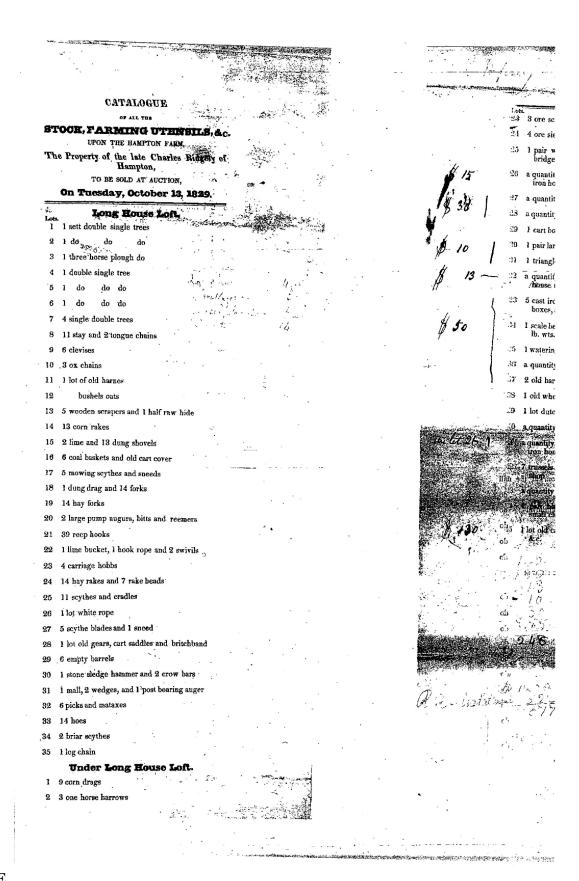
By Wm Caple cash charged him 4th Jany he having expended the same when after runaway negroes \$59.

Citations: Maryland Hall of Records, G. Howard White Papers; Maryland Historical Society, Ridgely Papers, work of Jenny Masur and Mary Beth Parker, Lathan A. Windley, Runaway

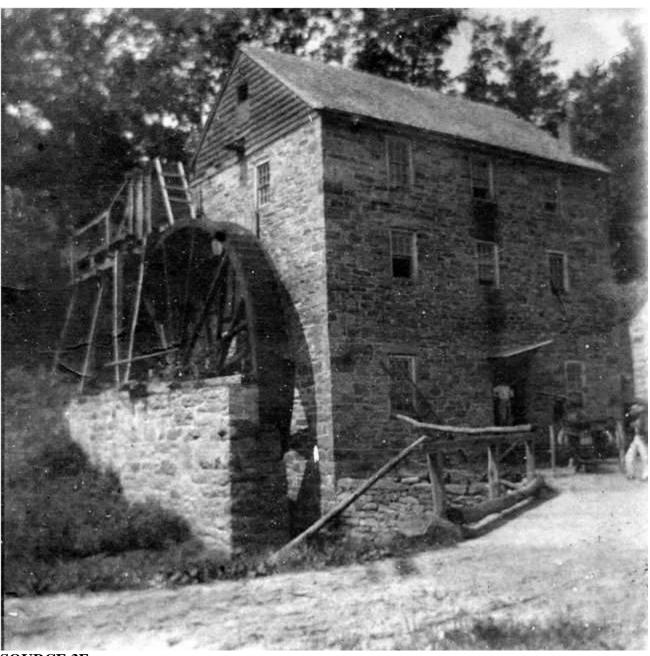
SOURCE 3D Page 3

^{**(}Hawkins, marked gone in 1844; in 1852 is noted he in Pennsylvania; MHS 692 reels 12 and

^{***}Taken as a recruit for U.S. Army on March 8 1864; then 1864 caught by John Bosley and again working in harvest field. John Ridgely to wife, 6/23/1864. M4452.



SOURCE 3E



SOURCE 3F



SOURCE 4A

THE HAMPTON DAIRY-NEAR BALTIMORE.

We have been kindly permitted to take from the farm register the following account of sales of butter from Gen. Ridgley's dairy, at Hampton, in the year 1822.

319 <u>4</u> lb	. sold	at market	\$143	$64\frac{1}{4}$
,-401}	do.	do.	169	663
388}	do.	dq.	171	31
334	do.	do.	165	50
344 }	do.	do:	148	961
448 }	do.	do.	127	18;
490	do.	do	147	491
4571	do.	dot	159	90
2721	do.	do,	126	984
$266\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	129	5 3
2823	do.	do.	134	80
291	do.	do.	138	841
	7,-401} 388} 354 344} 448} 490 457½ 266} 282½	7,-401} do. 388} do. 354 do. 344} do. 448} do. 457½ do. 272½ do. 266⅓ do. 282⅓ do.	7,-401} do. do. do. 388} do. do. do. 334 do. do. do. 344} do. do. do. 448} do. do. do. 457½ do. do. do. 272½ do. do. 266½ do. do. 282½ do. do. do. 282½ do. do.	7,-401} do. do. 169 388} do. do. 171 334 do. do. 165 344½ do. do. 148 448⅓ do. do. 127 490 do. do. 147 457½ do. do. 159 272⅓ do. do. 126 266⅓ do. do. 129 282⅓ do. do. 134

4296 hs. butter sold: average 41 cts. pdr lb. \$1763 834 8604 used in this year.

504 given to Mrs. Onion.

52134 ibs. made this year.
Sold ten year calves for

\$55 00



SOURCE 4C

100 DOLLARS REWARD

Rangway on the 11th inst. from the farm of Charles Hidgely, jr of H. adjoining Hampton, ten miles from Baltimore, a Black Man named JOE, cometime calls himself Joe Brown; about 22 or 23 years of age: 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a stout well made fellow, round full face, and a pleasant dountenance when spoken to. He has a small mark on the forehead near his eyebrow. occasioned by the small pox, and has lost the three middle toes of his right foot, the ankle of the same foot is swelled from a sich le point fal ing on it, which causes him to halt a little in his walk. Had on when he went away, a drab homespun roundabaut jacket and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, coarse home made stockings, and shoes much worn, and a very good beaver hat with a small brim. I will give 50 dollars if taken in the state, and if taken out of the state the above reward. DENNIS SMITH, mh 14 d3teo Manager of Epsom Farm

American & Commercial Daily ADV.

march 14,1818

SOURCE 4D

- 5 Bacon-Hams, Middlings and Shoulders
- 6 9 beef tongues

Upper Meat House.

- 1 12 empty meat hhds, 1 bbl. and 2 boxes
- 2 lot pickled pork

Shoe-maker's Shop.

I I wire riddle and lot shoe maker's tools

Yard.

- I long bench, wheel barrow and ladder
- 2 2-3rds of poultry
- 3 2 low post bed steads
- 4 I old reel, winding blade and stand, and 1 old spinning wheel and 3 tar barrels.

Kitchen at Overseer's House.

- 1 3 iron pots, 1 Dutch oven and 2 lids, 3 kettles, 3 tea kettles, 1 bake iron and 1 spider
- 2 3 pair pot hooks, 3 racks, 1 shovel and tongs and east iron dog
- 3 1 ladle, flesh fork, skimmer and grid-iron
- 4 3 large and 2 small tin basins, 1 water dipper, 2 tin candlesticks, and 1 pepper box, 1 funnel, 1 cannister and 1 iron wash bowl
- 5 2 smothing irons, 2 pine tables, I bench and I salt box
- 6 3 washing tubs, 3 buckets and 1 bench
- 7 2 spinning wheels and 1 wire riddle

Large Room up stairs.

- I I green low post bedstead
- 2 1 do do d

Taylor's Shop.

- 1 2 pieces and some scraps of Hessians
- 2 3 iron bail buckets
- 3 8 pair linnen negro trowsers and 2 shirts
- 4 3 kersey jackets
- 5 4 pillow cases, 3 sheets and two towels
- 6 I large tin coffee boiler and funnel
- 7 21 iron spoons
- 8 2 boxes and 1 bench
- 9 32 tin cups
- 10 1 half bushel measure
- 11 21 empty bottles
- 12 3 smoothing irons, 2 coffee boiler warmers

Office.

- 1 2 writing desks
- 2 2 pair negro shoes
- 3 1 rice, 3 old boxes and contents, medicine, bottles, phials and flasks, 46 in number

4 1 marble mortar and pestle, spatula : ness buckles

- 5 1 medicine scale box and weights
- 6 1 pine table and 1 keg
- 7 5 jugs
- 8 1 tin bucket, 1 cannister and 1 point n
- 9 3 flax backles
- 10 1 tin water level
- 11 3 pair sheep shears
- 12 1 half bushel and 2 peck measures
- 13 1 pair iron dogs, I pair tongs and fende
- 14 ink stand, sand box, rule and wire
- 15 1 bbl. with salt and 1 salt box
- 16 2 bushel bags in passage
- 17 6 windsor chairs do
- 18 1 pair steel yards do
- 19 1 do , do do
- 20 1 arm chair

Up stairs in little room.

- 1 1 blue low post bedstead
- 2 2 feather beds, 2 bolsters, and 1 pillow
- 3 1 quilt, 2 sheets and 2 blankets
- 4 1 green low post bedstead
- 5 I feather bed, I bolster and 2 pillows
- 6 1 cover lid and 1 sheet in little room up s

Overseers lower room.

- red low post bedstead
- 2 2 feather beds, I bolster and I sheet
- 3 2 pine tables and 1 stand
- 4 1 large tin lanthorn
- 5 2 old locks, I keg, I basket and contents
- 6 15 knives, 10 forks and I knife box
- 7 26 pieces crockery ware, pitcher and tumb
- 8 2 tin candlesticks, 2 pair snuffers, and pair sci
- 9 1 tin horn-
- 10 2 pair iron dogs and 1 shovel

Fish House.

- 1 2-3ds. of 26 barrels of herrings
- 2 2-3ds. of 3 empty barrels
- 3 3 iron bound pipes

Cider Cellar.

- 1 9 empty cider hhds. and I iron bound tierce
- 2 2-3ds, of hhd, of old cider
- 3 1 hhd, with John Ridgely's cider in it



SOURCE 4F



SOURCE 5A

THE HAMPTON DAIRY-NEAR BALTIMORE.

We have been kindly permitted to take from the farm register the following account of sales of butter from Gen. Ridgley's dairy, at Hamp-

ton, in the year 1822. \$143 641 319½ lb. sold at market January, 169 664 do. da. February, 401}

171 31 da. do. 388} March. 165 50 do. do. 334 April, 148 963 do: do. 3444 May,

127 18; do. do. 4483 June, 147 494 doi do. 490 July, 159 90 August, do. do: 4377 126 984 2724 do. do. Sept.

129 53 do. do. 2664 Oct. 134 80

do. do. 2824Nov. do. 138 841 do. 291 Dec.

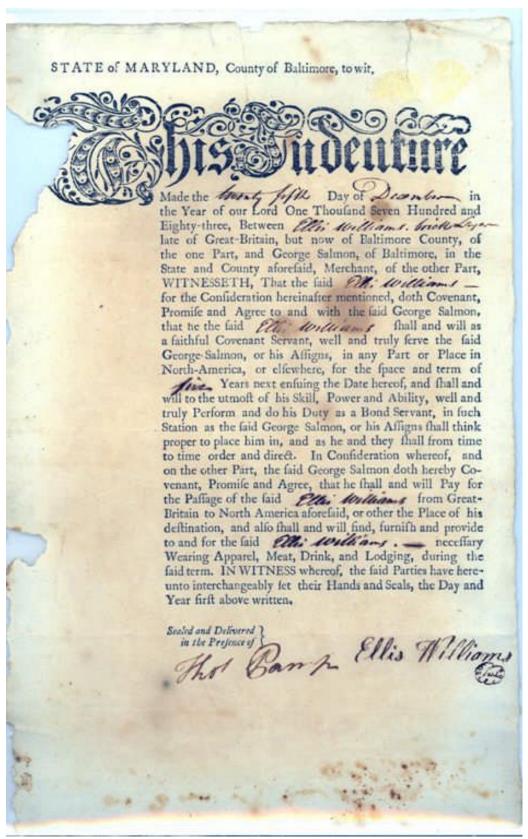
> 4296} lbs. butter sold: aver-\$1763 854 age 41 cts. per lb. 8604 used in this year. 503 given to Mrs. Onion.

*52134 ibs. made this year. Sold ten vekl culves for

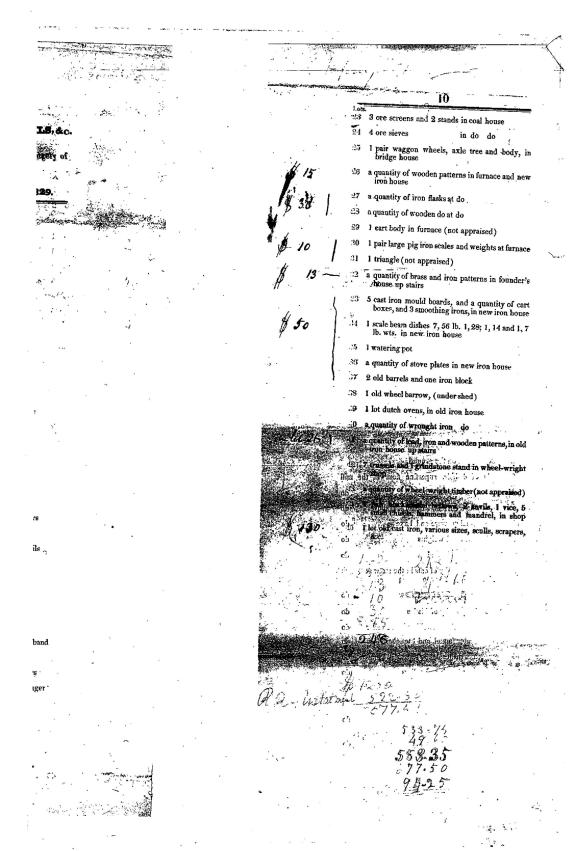
SOURCE 5B



SOURCE 5C



SOURCE 5D



SOURCE 5E



SOURCE 5F